MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Hearst District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

LEGEND

MAP I

- NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
- ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
- DISTRICT OFFICE
- DISTRICT PLANNING AREA

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MILES

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KILOMETRES

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Hearst District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

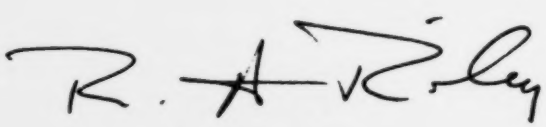
To ensure an integrated approach the *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest the use of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

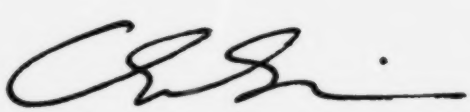
The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.



Regional Director
Northern Region



District Manager
Hearst District

contents

FOREWORD v
CONTENTS vii
MAPS viii
TABLES viii

I INTRODUCTION 1
A: district context 1
B: terms of reference 2
C: planning process 3
D: target assignment 4
E: summary of plan options 4
F: response to plan options 5

II: POLICIES AND GUIDELINES 7
A: introduction 7
B: general policies 7
1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 7
2. ENVIRONMENT 7
3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS 8
4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT 9
5. ENERGY 13
C: resource policies 14
1. AGRICULTURE 14
2. COTTAGING 14
3. CROWN LAND RECREATION 15
4. FIRE MANAGEMENT 16
5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT 17
6. FOREST MANAGEMENT 19
7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT 21
8. PROVINCIAL PARKS 22
9. TOURISM 24
10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 24
11. WILD RICE 27
12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT 28
D: land use areas-guidelines 29
1. HEARST URBAN AREA 32
2. HORNEPAYNE URBAN AREA 34
3. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE AREA 36
4. PROVINCIAL PARKS AREA 38
5. THE NAGAGAMI SITE 39
6. THE MISSINAIBI RIVER 41
7. AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS-NAGAGAMISIS, RED PINE, MARATHON, CASGRAIN AND DEVITT 43
8. NAGAGAMISIS UPLANDS 45
9. CONSTANCE LAKE INDIAN RESERVE AND ENGLISH RIVER POST INDIAN RESERVE 47
10. NAGAGAMI LAKE AREA 48
11. KABINAKAGAMI LAKE AREA 50
12. HEARST CHAIN OF LAKES 53
13. OBAKAMIGA - BAYFIELD LAKE AREA 55
14. GOURLAY LAKE AREA 57
15. RESOURCE UTILIZATION AREA 59
E: application 62

APPENDICES 65
A: public consultation 66
B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes 68
C: rationale for the identification of tourism lakes 69
D: forest management agreements 70

GLOSSARY 71

maps

1. Northern Administrative Region and Administrative Districts iii
2. Hearst District Area Designations 31
3. Hearst District Area Designations (1:250,000 scale) inside back cover

tables

Table 1 Status of Candidate Park Areas 23
Table 2 Summary of Target Achievement 29

A: district context

The Hearst District is the third largest of the eight districts in the Northern Administrative Region with an area of 25,245 square kilometres of land and water (Map 1).

The Hearst District falls in an area of modified continental climate. The modifying influences are the Great Lakes to the south and to a minor extent, Hudson Bay to the north. The mean annual temperature for the climatic region is 1.1 degrees C with a mean annual minimum temperature of −40 degrees C. The mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures for January are −11.7 degrees C and −24 degrees C respectively and the mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures for July are 23.9 degrees C and 10.6 degrees C respectively. There is an average of 92 frost free days annually in the District.

Topograghy in the District is the product of glaciation. The majority of the District has very little topographical relief having been overridden and depressed by glacial ice sheets.

The District is divided into three main regions of soil types with each being greatly influenced by glaciation. Much of the portion of the District adjacent to Highway 11 is part of the Northern Clay Belt. Soil types here vary from clay, through silty clays to clay loam. To the north are the flat, poorly drained soils of the James Bay Lowlands. These soils are predominantly unconsolidated organic material in various stages of decomposition. The southern and southwestern portions of the District have soil types resulting form glacial deposition and lacustrine sediments deposited from glacial lake Barlow-Ojibway.

Early recorded history of the area begins around 1776 with the introduction of the fur trade. Trading posts operated intermittently at various locations throughout the District until about 1950.

The development of the railway in the area during the early 1900's opened up the District to agriculture and forestry. In 1913, Hearst was established as a divisional point and also became a junction point of the Northern and Transcontinental Railway, with the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway from Sault Ste. Marie. The same year the Hearst Crown Land Agency was established to administer the sale of agricultural land in the area. Early settlers coming to the District to farm were the most important labour source for the timber industry which developed in the 1930's. That industry soon became and remains, the mainstay of the District economy.

The population of the District is approximately 10,200 with the majority of residents living in the Town of Hearst and Hornepayne, both of which developed along the railway system.

A significant feature of land tenure in the Hearst District is the large amount of land held under patent to timber companies. These patents which were land grants to railway companies given between 1914 and 1917, total approximately 286,340 hectares or roughly 11 per cent of the District's land area. Other patented land along Highway 11 close to the Town of Hearst is associated with the development of agricultural areas.

Highway 11 bisects the District in an east-west direction. Highway 631 runs south from Highway 11 and meets Highway 17 at White River. These highways provide transportation links between the District and major population centres in northern and southern Ontario.

The Canadian National and Algoma Central Railways service the District. A number of commercial air carriers provide charter flights, catering mainly to the tourist and resource based industries. Two regional air carriers (NorOntair and Frontier Air Services) operate within the District.

The TransCanada Pipeline runs east and west across the District, transporting natural gas

from Alberta to Eastern Canada. For the most part developed portions of the District receive their hydro power through the provincial grid system. Centres such as Oba, receive their power from diesel generators located within the community.

B: terms of reference

The *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

The Hearst Municipal Planning Area is comprised of the townships of Casgrain, Eilber, Devitt, Hanlan, Kendall, Lowther and Way, with land uses governed by the Hearst Official Plan and a Minister's Zoning Order under Section 35 of the *Planning Act*. The Town of Hearst has an approved zoning by-law and the Corporation of the Townships of Eilber and Devitt also has a secondary plan and an approved zoning by-law controlling land use. The Corporation of the Township of Wicksteed has an official plan and a proposed zoning by-law. These municipal planning documents are generally compatible with this document. Through periodic reviews and close liaison with municipal officials, the Ministry will continue to assist municipalities in developing appropriate natural resource policies in their planning documents.

There are also a number of program related plans such as forest management plans, park master plans, lake development plans or fish and wildlife management plans either in place or being prepared at this time. These specific management plans will provide a level of detail greater than that prescribed in the *Land use Guidelines*. They will also indicate the techniques and management methods to be used in meeting specific resource objectives.

A land use plan for Highway 631 has been in place since 1972. This plan was intended as a guideline for the use and development of Crown land along the highway corridor. Its major features have been incorporated into the *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* and it therefore will be replaced by these *Land Use Guidelines.*

A recreational zoning plan for the Hearst District has been in place since 1973. That plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be rescinded upon approval of this document.

In event of conflicts between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Hearst District and this document, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources proceeds from the provincial level to the regional level and finally to the detailed District level.

As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to administrative regions and then to the local administrative Districts. At each level, the land and resource base was analyzed in progressively more detail to determine if the resource objectives and targets were realistic. Modifications to targets were made throughout the process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (1978-1982) but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Hearst District was prepared and circulated. In October of 1981. Open houses were held in Hearst and Hornepayne to display and explain the information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two planning options for the Hearst District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analyzed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comments and discussed the draft *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the *Land Use Guidelines* as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (April 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptability of these targets during the public review of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and the District *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yield management.

Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C, resource policies. A summary is also provided at the end of that section. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II-D, land use areas - guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- Legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing;
- changing economic and social conditions;
- new or improved inventory and information; and
- a more thorough analysis of the original information.

E: summary of plan options

Each of the two proposed planning options for the Hearst District produced essentially the same results as far as resource program targets are concerned. The differences were largely in the way a program would be implemented. All individual resource program targets were met in each option. Programs such as wild rice harvesting and commercial fishing were enhanced in option two. The implementation of a commercial fishing program in option two was considered a sport fish management tool more so than an attempt to establish an economically viable commercial fishery.

Both options one and two relied on the implementation of road location and use guidelines to protect the existing level of commercial tourism development.

Option one proposed the establishment of Crown cottage lots on Gourlay Lake which is now utilized by three commercial tourist outfitters. This

option would permit changes from the present pattern of "fly-in" tourism to more service oriented facilities such as marines, etc., to meet the needs of cottagers. Option two maintained existing levels of commercial tourism use on all designated lakes except Lessard and Linbarr. Cottaging was listed as a permitted use on each of these lakes to meet the local cottaging demand in the Hornepayne area.

A major difference between options in the Kabinakagami Lake area was in the methods of implementing the recommended land use policies. Both options rely on road location and use guidelines and recommend restrictions on the disposition of both Crown and private land. The intent for this area was identical in both options. Recognizing it as the most significant concentration of tourism development in the District, land use prescriptions were designated to maintain the quality of the warm water sport fishery which forms the basis of the tourist businesses here. Option two relied on the designation of a four township area as a Restricted Area, under the *Public Lands Act*. This section requires the issuance of permits from the Ministry of Natural Resources before any improvements can be made on either private or alienated Crown land without municipal organization. The intent of designating this area is to control road construction and use under the same set of guidelines on Crown and patented land and to provide the same levels of shoreline management in each area. Option one, on the other hand, recommends implementation of the same guidelines and land uses without the Restricted Area designation.

One additional land use area, the Rogers Road Recreation area was identified in option one. This area was not specifically designated in option two. The primary features of the area, are the waters and shorelines of a number of cold water lakes which support a significant stocked speckled trout fishery and have high recreational potential. Guidelines established in option two provide the same level of protection as in option one.

Option one designates three aggregate resource areas while option two designates five. These additional two areas include existing pits and significant aggregate deposits close to the Town of Hearst. Both options attempt to maintain as much of the District's land base as possible open for exploration.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document was released in June, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were:

- forestry and its impact on the environment and the District economy drew a significant response. Environmental and parks groups cited a need to improve regeneration programs and voiced the opinion that shoreline areas should not be harvested. Local residents generally agreed that forest management programs should receive a top priority in the District and that regeneration programs should be expanded;
- the issue of parks in the District drew the same number of responses as forestry. Parks and environmental groups supported the inclusion of proposed park areas in the District and suggested that no changes should be made to existing parks policies. Responses from the forest industry indicated that modified forest management practices should be permitted in certain park classes. Local residents as well as representatives of angling and hunting groups, suggested that hunting

and trapping should be permitted in some parks;
- local residents and angling and hunting groups identified a need for road acess to more recreational waterbodies;
- the tourist industry generally felt that existing guidelines for restricting access and conducting forestry operations in the vicinity of designated tourism lakes were inadequate to protect their businesses; and
- comments from local residents and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications highlighted the scarcity of aggregate deposits within the District and indicated that all available resources should be fully utilized.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

A summary of this analysis and evaluation is also available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes are as follows:
- the Interim Road Access Policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve Policy has been replaced with a Modified Management Areas Policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation Policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management Policy has been revised;
- a policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management Policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply problems arise;
- the Nagagami Lake and Missinaibi River provincial park candidates have been recommended for park status; and
- Section 13 of the *Public Lands Act* is not recommended for the Kabinakagami Lake area. Discussions and negotiations between tourist outfitters in the area, the Ministry and Newaygo Forest Products Limited, have resulted in a commitment to an integrated management approach for patented Derry Township.

Details on the specifics of the selected option are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be used in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It also details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities as well as the general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicated that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981, to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e., Fish and Wildlife, Parks, etc.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identity and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized.

Traditional native rights [1] both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage as loss of natural resources values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;
- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs, has a custodianship responsibility for the 85 per cent of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The governments' position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the Hearst District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will, as a result, manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands, the concept of multiple use will also be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in the Hearst District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, the Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Disposition The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazards lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria* for Ontario may be sought through (1) the two-zone floodway - flood fringe concept, or (2) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

(vii) Fire Management A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to protect public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazards lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management guidelines and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  (ii) to provide controlled access, or
  (iii) to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access roads proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization

levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interest to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features (ie. cultural and historic sites): MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 per cent to a level of 37.5 per cent.

d. Strtategy

- identifying lands and waters which have a potential for providing energy resources, i.e., hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

e. Discussion

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization. The continued use of existing power generation of transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines and power generation and transmission facilities.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analyzed through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process on a site by site basis.

There are currently no hydroelectric facilities within the Hearst District. Sections of both the Kabinakagami and Nagagami Rivers have been examined for their hydraulic power potential. A total of six sites on these rivers represent an additional 20.5 megawatts of average energy output. Larger sites outside the Hearst District have been identified and will probably receive higher priority for development.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than two megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers.

At some communities that are currently receiving their electrical supply from on site oil fired diesel generators, it may be possible to further employ small hydraulic plants.

Other potential energy sources include extensive peat deposits in the District.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Hearst District.

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective In accordance with the *Food Land Criteria* the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, will encourage the use of Class 3 and 4 private agricultural lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.

(ii) Target 4,200 hectares of Class 3 and 4 lands will be designated for agricultural use necessary for food production to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Food Land Criteria;*
- encouraging the expansion of private Class 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging on critical Class 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production; and
- disposing of land for agricultural use in the supplementary area only when it complements existing adjacent farm holdings.

(iv) Discussion Present farming activity in the Hearst District is dominated by beef and dairy cattle operations. The short frost free period in the Great Clay Belt limits agriculture to cool season crops. Crops such as timothy, brome and high moisture barley and oats are actually favoured in this part of Ontario. Operations based on farm animals converting these forage crops can be as productive as those in warmer climates and could provide a major stabilizing factor in the local economy.

Currently there are 1,600 hectares of Crown land and 2,500 hectares of private land which were previously cleared but currently not being used for farming purposes. These areas of Class 3 and 4 soils largely represent abandoned farmland close to the Town of Hearst and the active farming area. This land plus 100 hectares of Class 3 and 4 private forested land are expected to meet the demands for agricultural expansion to the year 2000. They are located so as to effectively consolidate the agricultural community, largely using existing road systems and resulting in the least intrusion into managed forest areas.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities primarily to local residents.

(ii) Target The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 500 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisy the target and at the same time, ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition, a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;

- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and locations give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion There are approximately 375 cottages presently located in the Hearst District. In portions of the District, future cottaging potential is limited by a lack of lakes of suitable lakes close to the centres of demand. This is particularly true in Hornepayne and Mattice. In order to rectify this shortfall, efforts will be made to examine the cottaging potential of rivers and smaller lakes (less than 50 hectares) to meet local cottaging demand. Demand for new cottaging locations in the District is estimated at about 500 new lots by the year 2000.

Of the 175 lakes in the District, over 51 hectares in size only, 40 were determined to be reasonably accessible and physically suitable for cottage development with a minimum conflict from other land uses. These lakes could potentially yield 500 cottage lots. This target of 500 cottage lots should meet the major portion of cottaging demand in the District. The expansion of resource access roads should provide access to additional lakes which may be suitable for cottaging.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective

- To provide for recreational use by residents.
- To increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land.
- To minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations[2];
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition be-

(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial park campground - National park campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; and

(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

tween resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wild fire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and therefore its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objective The objectives of this program are:

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and the natural resources of Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans;

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion Fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods is as follows:

Years	No. of Fires	Total Hectares
1963-67	73	360
1968-72	74	90
1973-77	163	3870
1978-82	73	340

The major concerns relating to forest fires in the District are as follows:

- Man caused fires in relation to resident, recreation, and railway have been the biggest problem, mainly in the months of May and June each season. In the past 3 seasons, railway caused fires have been substantially reduced.
- A possible upcoming problem is in relation to the amount of forested area that is affected by the spruce budworm kill. This should not create a problem for any extended period, as once the fire fuels have fallen, the control problem would not be as great.
- The southwest portion of the District is the area which has the most potential in relation to fuel type and topography for fire starts and spread. However, with the increase in the use of full tree length harvesting, fuel arrangement is becoming more broken, thus reducing the continuous hazard build-up.

Fire occurrences have had few, if any, major impacts either social, economic or environmental in the Hearst District.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:

- administering and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- that an appropriate response is made to all wild fires once they are detected; and
- that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed so as to minimize fire spread and impact.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will probably be expanded. This program will include sections of the entire District in both Crown and company management units from time to time. It will be used where cutting practices and area permit the preparation of a site for regeneration to be enhanced by prescribed fire treatment. Cost factors and the availability of alternative silvicultural methods to provide suitable regeneration will influence the decision to use fire as a management technique.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enchance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas, in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevent biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g., creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management).

(iii) Discussion The population and economy of Ontario continue to grow, and with this a greater demand has been placed upon fish re-

sources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

The total annual fish yield from the District is approximately 783,000 kilograms per year. This is composed of both sport and coarse fish species.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 261,300 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) Strategy

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the water of the District;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision of controlled access.

(iv) Discussion Angling is one of the major recreational activities engaged in by non-locals and residents of the Hearst District with the total angling use in the District estimated at 75,000 days per year. The annual harvest of sport fish is estimated to be 98,000 kilograms. The areas of heaviest angling pressure change with the seasons. Spring fishing pressure is concentrated on yellow pickerel and is exerted by local anglers in road and water accessible areas. Commercial lodge and outpost camp operations also experience their heaviest use at this time of the year.

The winter fishery in the Hearst District is concentrated on several speckled trout lakes in both the Nagagamisis Uplands and along the Rogers Road north of Calstock. These areas generate a combined total of approximately 1,300 winter angler days.

Yellow pickerel and to a lesser extent northern pike are the most important game species in the District. These warm water species are able to sustain a much greater fishing pressure than the slower growing trout species.

Four watershed units within the District accommodate an estimated 58 per cent of the District's total angling pressure or 43,500 angler days per year. This use represents a total harvest of about 58,600 kilograms of sport fish per year or 12 per cent of the total District production. These areas include the Hearst Chain of Lakes, Nagagami Lake, Kabinakagami Lake and Nagagamisis Lake. The fisheries in each of these areas are showing signs of full utilization.

Overall the supply of sport fish in the District exceeds the demand estimated to the year 2000. Although no large increases in fishing demand are predicted, an additional 11,200 angler days or a 12 per cent increase in use is expected. The four specific areas mentioned previously are areas where the fisheries resources are used at or over a sustained yield level. Some of these areas are presently remote and support viable commercial tourism operations. With these fisheries so close to full utilization, it is imperative that all steps be taken to improve fisheries management, control harvest levels and redirect some angling pressure to underutilized areas of the District.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target and Strategy Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. Hearst does not have any type A lakes.

Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On type B1 lakes, the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Corine, Redpine and Big Skunk are type B1 lakes in the Hearst District. Type B2 lakes have some private shoreline de-

velopment and will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Arnott Lake is the only type B2 lake in the District. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g., summer oxygen depletion, etc. Hearst has no type C lakes. (See appendix B).

(iii) Discussion The presence of lake trout and the opportunity to fish for them adds diversity and appeal to the angling opportunities in the District.

Another value of the lake trout simply relates to their scarcity. As with many other resources, the more uncommon they are, the more valued they become. There are only four lakes presently being managed for lake trout in the District. These management efforts are meeting with a measure of success with the lakes offering good success and attracting an increasing number of anglers annually.

Lake trout waters are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic systems to maintain. The lakes are sensitive to stresses imposed upon their ecosystems. Particularly important is the gradual acidification of waterways resulting from atmospheric pollution. Man's influence historically has often resulted in excess eutrophication, over-exploitation and the introduction of non-native species. These facts, in conjunction with the popularity of lake trout fishing, necessitate the provision of stringent management guidelines to ensure continued existence of the present lake trout populations.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biolgically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target Commercial fishing will be considered on the larger lakes in the District i.e., over 280 hectares on a lake by lake basis. The present level of bait fish harvesting will be encouraged to continue with new areas being examined on a case by case basis.

(iii) Strategy

- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting quotas and regulations to promote a sustained yield harvest from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion At present there are no commercial fishing operations ongoing in the Hearst District. In inland waters, it is assumed that sustained yield commercial fish harvests can only be viable on larger lakes. On the 27 lakes, over 280 hectares in size in the Hearst District coarse fish productivity is approximately 174,000 kilograms per year. Given the present economic climate, it is doubtful whether this potential will be exploited at this time. The rationale for the commercial fishing industry in northern inland waters is to provide fish stock information to the resource manager and to enhance fish community stability through balanced harvesting. Changes in the economy may allow the establishment of viable commercial operations in the future.

The demand for bait fish will be met through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fish industry.

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6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forests through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective

- within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target By the year 2000, to annually provide 752,000 net merchantable cubic metres of conifer and 420,000 net merchantable cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land, to meet the commitments to the forest industry currently dependent on wood fibre from within the District.

(iv) Strategy

- managing in a multiple use setting the 1,240,400 hectares of production forest to

provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;

- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently underutilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management and operating plans are in place and are prepared within a framework of multiple forest use; and
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

(v) **Discussion** The 1,240,400 hectares of Crown production forest in the Hearst District are divided into four Crown management units and one company management unit which are administered by the Hearst District. Portions of three other company management units also extend into the District. The production forest figure for the District has been established after reductions have been make for water, non-forested land, non-productive land and such land uses as parks. This production forest forms the basis upon which the allowable cut is calculated.

In the Hearst District, based upon the present annual allowable cut of 922,600 cubic metres of conifer and 544,500 cubic metres of hardwood, commitments have been made to various forest based industries. These commitments total 886,500 cubic metres of conifer and 143,700 cubic metres of hardwood.

Within the District the age of standing timber is mainly mature to overmature. These stands deteriorate quickly once they become mature. In order to utilize as much of this mature material as possible, annual allowable cuts are accelerated in some management units. Damage by major spruce budworm infestations is also causing deterioration in stands and a loss of harvest potential.

Initial projections of annual allowable cuts for the next twenty years indicated the need to return to a more normal type cutting allocation, particularly on the one company management units. On the Crown units, the annual allowable cut is expected to stay near its present level.

The present annual allowable conifer cut on Crown land is fully committed and can only sustain existing industry at its present level. The District cannot provide fibre for mill expansion nor can Crown land supplies guarantee volumes of fibre sufficient to operate the mills at maximum capacity. Present industry in the District already depends to a great extent, on woods supplies from patented land inside the District as well as Crown and patented land supplies outside the District. These outside sources of wood fibre are critical to the maintenance of the forest industry at its present level, but cannot be counted on in the long term. Wood supplies from patented land are jeopardized by past overharvest.

The present annual hardwood cut on Crown land is not now being utilized. The demand for veneer quality hardwoods exceeds the supply however, and the District cannot provide fibre for veneer mill expansion. The portion of the annual allowable cut not presently being utilized is made up of hardwood species, size classes and quality not suited to the veneer industry.

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. If localized timber supply problems materialize, the primary responsibility to alleviate the problems will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part, the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

With the long term wood supply being a critical concern in the District, the discrepancy between the area of land harvested and that being satisfactorily regenerated must be reduced. This will require the full implementation of the most appropriate silvicultural techniques. Private land forestry will also require major new incentive programs and new approaches to encourage regeneration.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to the Hearst District by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of mineral resources.

(ii) Target To maintain the majority of the land base open and available for mineral exploration and development.

(ii) Strategy

- discouraging on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.;
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion Very little of the Hearst District is covered by detailed mineral potential mapping. The major impediment to mineral exploration and development work is the extensive overburden cover in much of the District.

In recent years exploration activity has been increasing in areas of paleozoic rocks in the northern portions of the District. High world prices for gold have also led to increased assessment of the greenstone belt in the southern portion of the District where two past producing mines are located.

Significant peat resources exist in the northern portion of the District.

A high demand for metallic minerals could significantly increase exploration activity in the District. Added sophistication in both geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques may resolve the problems associated with extensive overburden cover and provide a more detailed picture of the District mineral potential.

c. Mineral Aggregates

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand for mineral aggregates with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The District target for mineral aggregate production is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 4.1 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that areas designated as critical deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that areas designated as significant areas are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 kilometres) areas of high consumption;

- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and highgrading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need.

(iv) Discussion Aggregate is used in a variety of domestic and industrial applications, however, its major use is in road and road bed construction. The forest products industry in the Hearst District is the largest single consumer of aggregates. Other major users are the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, private contractors and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Most pit operations are located along main transportation corridors, but the major high quality deposits require long hauling distances to local municipalities. In 1978, 23 contractors operating in the Hearst District extracted a total of 206,000 metric tonnes of sand and gravel.

The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availablility of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry in its plans identifies the critical aggregate resource areas and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather it is seeking, where possible, designations such as forestry or agriculture which provide for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate production.

The future demand for mineral aggregates in the Hearst District is related to road and urban construction and resource development. Present demands for urban construction are low. Demands for road construction, reconstruction and maintenance are high. These demands will continue to fluctuate in response to the rate of economic and population growth.

The Hearst District is considered to be aggregate-poor. This is reflected in the high cost of resource access projects in the Hearst District. Deposits are physically scarce and sparsely distributed. Removal of fine grained lake sediments and/or glacial till which buries many deposits adds greatly to mining cost. Shallow water tables in much of the District necessitate dewatering or dredging of aggregates, which also increases mining costs to the point where some deposits cannot be used economically.

In order to provide materials to meet the needs of construction projects in the future, it is essential that high quality deposits which are relatively economical to mine, remain available for present and future use.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: To protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in associaton with each of four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science - To achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region.

Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible

nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical - Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for the Hearst District. There are however, certain items which are represented in Nagagamisis and Fushimi Provincial Parks such as the remains of several Indian campsites, Indian burial grounds, a free trading post, a tower site and cabin, and a trapper's cabin.

Recreation and Tourism - The day use recreation target identified for the Hearst District is 17,300 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (9,500 opportunities).

The car camping recreation target for the Hearst District is 5,400 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (20,600 opportunities).

Back country recreation targets for the Northern Region are:

Wilderness	163,000 opportunities
Non-wilderness	71,000 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by district but the Missinaibi River candidate park will contribute to the overall regional target.

Heritage Appreciation - The provincial parks in the District and neighbouring Districts will provide for ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcounry travel;
- conducting earth sciences, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing within the context of the District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - i) should be recommended for park status;
  - ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status; and
  - iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest. Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the *Parks Act*, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

(iv) Discussion There are two existing parks in the District. Together, these parks provide a developed and undeveloped supply of 15,000 day use recreation opportunities and some 70,000 car-camping opportunities. They do not offer any wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities.

In addition to the two existing parks, Table 1 identifies the status of candidate park area.

TABLE 1 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area (hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Missinaibi River	(part only) 1429	Waterway	22,000 wilderness backcountry travel opportunities (from entire river) and 13 earth science sites, 78 provincially rare plant species and 2 historical fur trade posts.	Recommended for Park status
Nagagami Lake	1481	Nature Reserve	Several significant and one provincially rare vascular plant.	Recommended for Park status

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be examined for park status or for other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate the site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and compliment the Provincial Park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

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9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- The capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretative purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion The tourist industry in the Hearst District is largely dependent on quality fish and wildlife resources for its viability. Lodge and outpost camp businesses are well established in the District with some operations dating from the 1940's. It is estimated that the present 47 commercial lodges and outposts generate approximately four million dollars in annual revenues. This significant contribution to the District economy, with its employment opportunity and stabilizing influences must not be underestimated. The benefits from this industry must be reflected in any long term land use decisions for the District.

Since its early development, quality hunting and fishing opportunities in a remote environment have been the mainstay of this industry. Expansion of forest management operations into these formerly remote areas has the potential for disrupting established tourism operations. New road systems could provide direct access to areas which are presently accessible only by air or water. In many cases, the fish and wildlife resources in these areas are already fully utilized. Any increased pressure on these resources could lead to overuse and eventual depletion. In order to maintain these resources in support of the tourism industry, increases in pressure must be closely monitored. Increased fish and wildlife management efforts will be required along with the control of access in several areas.

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10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;

- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g., moose) to other species (e.g., black bear) presently being underutilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenace and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians,
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- identifying and protecting nongame species of wildlife and their habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing District wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g., forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the herd size in the District to 6,500 moose and the annual harvest to 1,000 moose by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy
- regulating the harvest in each Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion Moose are the primary big game species in the District with moose hunting providing an important source of recreation for and revenues from visiting hunters. The implementation of controlled hunts in portions of the District has benefited the declining moose herd. This is seen as the first successful step in rebuilding the herd. Control of hunting pressure and the number of moose harvested, constitutes only one form of management. If the full potential of the moose herd is to be realized by 2000, increased attention will also be required in the maintenance and enhancement of critical habitat areas. This will involve the increased use of modified timber harvest and requires detailed discussion between forest and wildlife managers.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To promote a harvest of between 180 and 300 black bear annually.

(iii) Strategy
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- increasing efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and

- encouraging the harvest of bear particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion As new restrictions are placed on the hunting of other big game species, the demand for black bear hunting is expected to increase. Although most of the hunting pressure currently comes from non-resident hunters, there is increasing interest in bear hunting from local residents of the District. An increase in the number of bowhunters both during the spring and fall bear hunts has already been observed and is expected to continue. The present harvest is estimated to be about twenty animals per year.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy
- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- increasing research efforts; and
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species e.g., (scaup, teal, etc,).

(iv) Discussion Waterfowl hunting is confined at present to a few local marsh and wetland areas in the District. Information from the Canadian Wildlife Service indicates an annual average of 346 hunters hunted waterfowl in the District between 1969 and 1978. An average of 3,304 hunter days per year were expended by these hunters to take an annual mean of 400 geese and 2,200 ducks. Information taken in 1979-80 indicates that native hunters take an average of 117 geese and 374 ducks per year. These figures indicate that waterfowl in the District are probably being underharvested. Any attempt however, to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations.

The demand for waterfowl hunting opportunities is expected to increase at about the same rate as the demand for other hunting opportunities in the District. Present and anticipated hunting pressure is expected to have limited impact on the waterfowl population. Harvest levels in the flyway have a much greater influence on overall populations. Management of migratory waterfowl populations within the Hearst District will be directed toward identifying and protecting important habitat areas.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To meet the demand for small game hunting to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy
- improving population, habitat and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion The most sought after small game animals in the Hearst Distrct are ruffed grouse, spruce grouse and varying (snowshoe) hares. Small numbers of sharptailed grouse are also harvested.

Small game hunting is largely confined to road accessible areas near Hearst and Hornepayne. Although over-harvesting of ruffed grouse may occur in heavily hunted areas during the season, populations are usually restored the following season by grouse immigrating from adjacent unhunted areas. Success of small game hunters is greatly affected by the impact of weather conditions on nesting grouse and the cyclic phase that both grouse and hare populations are in.

f. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenace of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target By the year 2000, to increase the annual harvest of beaver to 5,300 pelts and to maintain the existing harvest levels of fisher, marten and lynx. The Ministry will also encourage a substantial increase in the harvest of otter, coloured fox, red squirrel, muskrat, weasel and mink.

(iii) Strategy
- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;

- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat;
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management; and
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers' councils.

(iv) Discussion Beaver and marten are the most important fur bearers in the District in terms of numbers and dollar value of the harvest. In past years, these species have accounted for as much as 75 per cent of the total harvest value of approximately $400,000.

The trapping industry provides income for approximately 200 licensed trappers in the District, most of whom trap on a part-time basis. Generally, the commercial fur industry will continue to be a significant part of the local District economy but will still be subject to cyclic fur bearer populations, fur prices and uncertain winter climatic conditions.

It appears that trapping pressure will increase in response to higher prices. It is expected that an increased harvest will be a result of increased efficiency rather than a major increase in the number of trappers.

g. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objective
- to prevent additional species from being endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy
- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicates that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species, and
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both nongame and game);
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both nongame and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both nongame and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

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11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.

To allocate havesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.

To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters.

To stabilize annual production.

To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing the potential for harvest expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the Planning Region;
- restricting the issuance of new harvesting licences in area where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands.

(iv) Discussion It appears that a significant wild rice industry can be supported in the Hearst District. Survey work, supplementary planting and experimental harvesting are being carried out in various parts of the District to encourage the development of viable harvesting operations. In 1981, a small commercial harvest was carried out on the Valentine River. A total of about 850 kilograms of wild rice were collected that year. The following year, poor weather and water level conditions precluded a harvest. In terms of economic significance, Kabinakagami Lake will probably support the greatest levels of future harvesting activity. The nature of the lake would facilitate the use of airboats and mechanized harvesters.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Hearst District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the resource policy section.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Target Achievement (year 2000)
Aggregate	Protect for aggregate extraction 4.1 million tonnes to year 2000 (Crown and private land).
Agriculture	Designate 4,200 hectares of agricultural land (Crown and private).
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	Up to 500 cottage lots (year 2000) from Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer) (hardwood)	752,000 cubic metres/year 420,000 cubic metres/year
Hunting (moose) (bear)	Increase the district herd size to 6,500 moose and harvest to 1,000 moose annually. Promote the harvest of 180-300 black bear annually.
Mining	99 per cent of land base open to mineral exploration. 99 per cent of high and medium mineral potential area open to exploration.
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	Provision of 15,000 day use opportunities and 70,000 car camping opportunities possible. Balance of day use opportunities can be provided from surplus in neighbouring districts. Identified 2 parks, and 2 park candidates recommended for park status.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	Provide up to 261,300 kilograms of sport fish annually (sustained yield target).
Tourism	Identified 27 existing tourism lakes.
Trapping	5,300 beaver, (indicator species only).
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice	Further sites will be identified.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 15 separate areas (Map 2 and the map inside the back cover). The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g., timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g., tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

DISTRICT DE HEARST DISTRICT

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

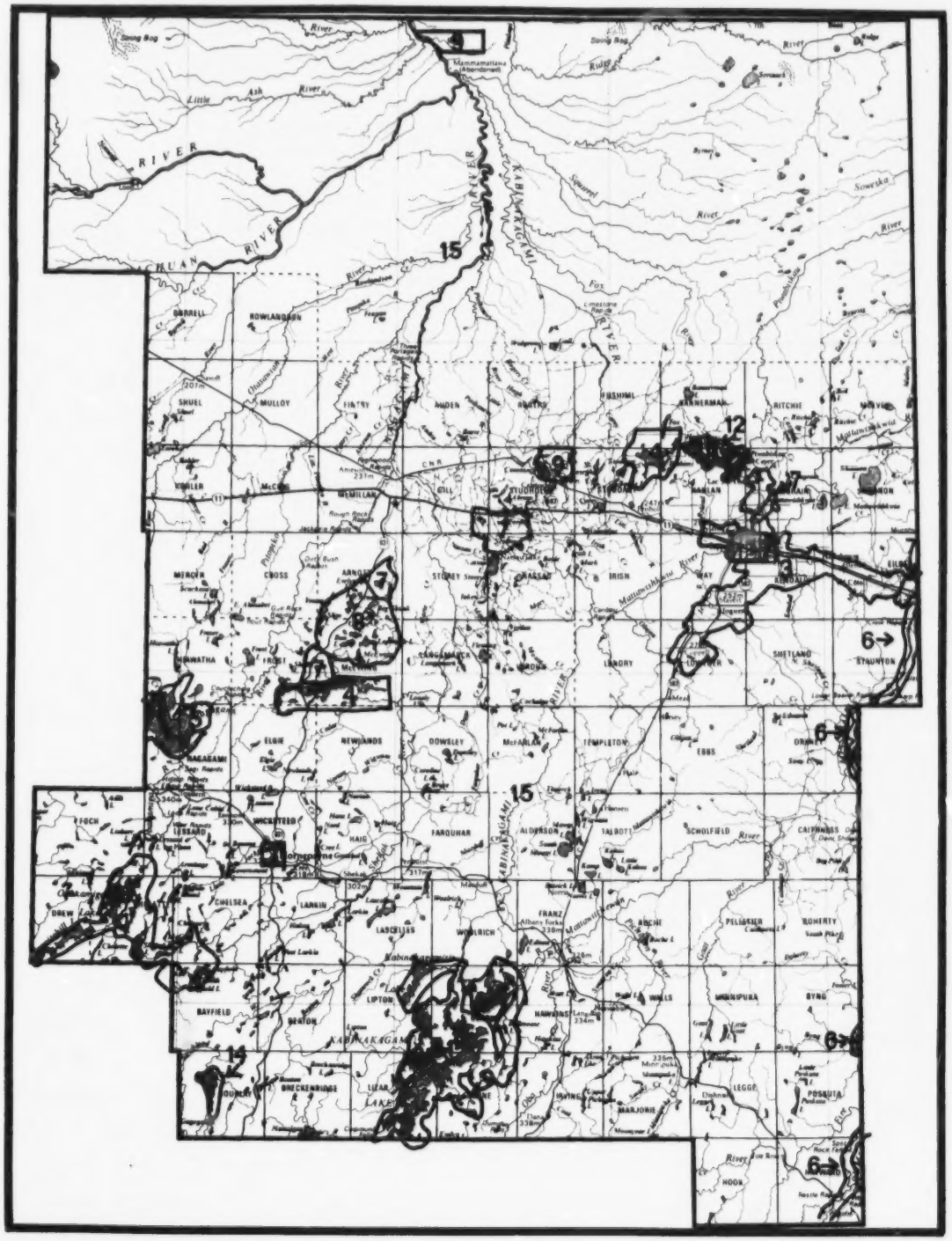
2 area reference number
numéro de référence régional

area boundary
limite régionale

N

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10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1. HEARST URBAN AREA

a. Area Description

This area encompasses the developed portion of the Town of Hearst which is presently covered by an official plan and a comprehensive zoning by-law. The area constitutes the most densely populated and developed portion of the Hearst District. The major industry in the area is forestry which employs a large percentage of the town's population of over 5,000. The area's single industry economy lacks the stability supplied by diversification.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of the area will be to encourage the orderly development of the Town of Hearst and to provide a focus for the development of urban residential, industrial and service facilities for this portion of the District.

The Ministry will conduct its resource management programs in accordance with the official plan and zoning by-law which are approved for the area. To ensure that its resource objectives are met within this zone, the Ministry of Natural Resources will participate fully in the review of the plans of other agencies or individuals within this area. In co-operation with the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Natural Resources will also participate where required in the review and amendment of municipal plans and by-laws which would influence the use, enjoyment, conservation or preservation of the natural resources in this and adjacent areas. Structural development will not be permitted in areas subject to flooding, erosion or land subsidence (hazard lands).

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 — HEARST URBAN AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Will be permitted where in conformity with municipal planning controls.
Agriculture	x		Agricultural uses are permitted to expand within this area in accordance with the Hearst Official Plan and approved Zoning By-law.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of activity is expected to increase within this area. Crown land may be made available for the development of recreational facilities such as trails or access points in accordance with the Recreational Master Plan for the Town of Hearst.
Forestry	x		Forestry is permitted within this area in accordance with the Hearst Official Plan and approved Zoning By-law.
Hunting		x	Hunting is prohibited in urban areas by municipal by-law.
Mining	x		The recording of claims or registered plans of subdivision is subject to the approval of the Minister.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed for this area.
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Rural residential uses are permitted in this area in accordance with the Hearst Official Plan and approved Zoning By-law.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		The development of highway commercial facilities will be permitted in accordance with the Hearst Official Plan and approved Zoning By-law.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to expand harvests to existing quotas. No trapline cabins will be permitted on Crown lands within this area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		Urban uses are encouraged to expand within this area in accordance with the Hearst Official Plan and approved Zoning By-law.

2. HORNEPAYNE URBAN AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the developed portion of the Corporation of the Township of Wicksteed (Hornepayne). The area has developed as a service centre for the Canadian National Railway which is the major source of employment in the town of about 2,000. Forestry is also a major employer in the area. Residential development in floodplain areas remains a problem in the municipality.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of the area is to provide a focus for the development of urban, residential, industrial and service facilities for the organized Township of Wicksteed and this portion of the Hearst District.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will conduct its resource management programs in accordance with the Official Plan and any zoning by-laws which are approved for this area. To ensure that its resource objectives are met within this zone, the Ministry of Natural Resources will participate fully in the review of the plans of other agencies or individuals within this area. In co-operation with the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Natural Resources will also participate where required in the review and amendment of municipal plans and by-laws which would influence the use, enjoyment, conservation or preservation of the natural resources within the Township of Wicksteed.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 — HORNEPAYNE URBAN AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		This is permitted only in conformity with municipal planning controls.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of activity will be maintained within this area. Additional Crown lands may be made available for programs initiated by the municipality.
Forestry	x		Forestry is permitted in accordance with the Wicksteed Official Plan and the proposed Zoning By-law for that Township.
Hunting		x	Hunting is prohibited in urban areas by municipal by-laws.
Mining	x		The recording of claims on registered plans of subdivision is subject to the approval of the Minister.
Provincial Parks		x	There are no provincial parks proposed in this area.
Roads	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential	x		Rural residential uses in this area may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of the Wicksteed Official Plan and the proposed Zoning By-law for Wicksteed Township.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		The development of tourism facilities may be permitted in accordance with the Wicksteed Official Plan and the proposed Zoning By-law for the area.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to expand harvests to established quotas. No trapline cabins will be permitted on the Crown lands in this area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No harvestable stands exist in this area.
Urban Development	x		Urban uses are encouraged to expand in this area in accordance with the Wicksteed Official Plan and the proposed Zoning By-law for Hornepayne. In accordance with provincial policies, urban uses will be restricted in areas identified as flood prone along the Little Jackfish River.

3. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes portions of the six townships along Highways 11 and 583 which comprise the traditional concentrations of farming in the Hearst District. The area encompasses lands already committed to agriculture and previously cleared agricultural land (Canada Land Inventory soil classes 3 & 4) which are required to meet the estimated demand for agricultural land to the year 2000. This area is part of the Hearst Municipal Planning Area with land uses governed by the Hearst Oficial Plan and a Minister's Zoning Order under the *Planning Act*. The corporation of the Townships of Eilber and Devitt also has a secondary plan and an approved zoning by-law controlling land use.

There is a mix of land uses within this policy area. Uses range from residential development to resource extraction activities such as forestry and aggregate removal. Along with development near the Town of Hearst, communities such as Val Cote, Hallebourg, Jogues and Coppell form nodes of agricultural use.

On the 7,100 hectares of cleared agricultural land in this area, approximately 2,600 hectares are classed as improved farmland. This area is divided into 29 farm units. Of this number, 19 commerical farms (or those that are eligible for capital grants) cultivate a total of 2,200 hectares of improved farmland. The remaining 10 farms are not farmed on a commercial basis. The loss of farmland to rural residential uses is a concern in this area. Within the area there are also 1,600 hectares of previously cleared Crown land and 2,500 hectares of previously cleared private land which are currently not in agricultural production.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within this area will be agriculture. The intent in this area is to promote and encourage the agricultural use of better quality, i.e., cleared Class 3 and 4 (CLI) agricultural soils in accordance with the *Food Land Criteria*. It is also intended to encourage a viable farm community based on these lands in the Hearst District and to facilitate the consolidation and expansion of existng farm units.

The Ministry in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and local municipalities will encourage these lands to be used for agricultural production.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 — AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The extraction of mineral aggregates is a permitted use in this area subject to municipal planning controls, where in effect. Where aggregate extraction occurs on Class 3 and 4 agricultural lands, the area must be rehabilitated to a state that is suitable for future agricultural use.
Agriculture	x		Agricultural use will be permitted to expand in this area utilizing 2,500 hectares of cleared private land, 100 hectares of forested private land and 1,600 hectares of cleared Crown land which are currently not in agricultural production.
Bait fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Class 3 and 4 Crown agricultural land will not be disposed of for this purpose. Private cottage development will be subject to municipal planning controls.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of activity will be maintained within this area.
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting may take place within this area. Plantation areas are at risk as they may not reach maturity if the land on which they are established is required for agricultural expansion. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food will be consulted regarding any program to use Crown agricultural land for wood fibre production.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged within this area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The construction of roads to facilitate the development and expansion of agricultural use will be permitted in this area. Roads will be encouraged to locate along property boundaries unless terrain features preclude this.
Rural Residential	x		Residential uses in association with farming will be permitted in accordance with the Hearst Official Plan, the secondary plan for the townships of Eilber and Devitt and zoning by-laws or orders in force. Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Highway commercial development may be permitted where it does not conflict with agricultural objectives and is permitted by municipal planning controls.
Trapping	x		Trapping activity will be encouraged to expand harvests to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		Urban and industrial uses will be encouraged in urban areas in accordance with municipal planning controls.

4. PROVINCIAL PARKS AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the two existing provincial parks in the District. Fushimi Provincial Park is a 5,294 hectare recreational park and Nagagamisis is an 8,131 hectare natural environment park. Together these parks have the potential to provide 15,000 day use and 70,000 camping opportunities annually.

Each contains concentrations of high quality recreational lands and a number of significant plant communities and historocultural sites which warrant protection.

b. Land Use Intent

These parks will be managed to provide day use and car camping opportunities to the residents of the Hearst District and their guests.

Nagagamisis Provincial Park will be managed in accordance with approved park master plan. Fushimi Provincial Park will be managed according to existing park policies and interim guidelines.

5. THE NAGAGAMI SITE

a. Area Description

This 1,481 hectare candidate nature reserve is located on Nagagmi Lake in Hiawatha and Nagagami Townships. This area contains several significant and one provincially rare vascular plant (*Allium stellatum*). No structural development exists in this area which has been withdrawn form the proposed QNS Paper Company Limited Forest Management Agreement. This area now provides big game hunting opportunities for commercial tourist facilities established on Nagagami Lake.

b. Land use Intent

This area is recommended for park status. Those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation are outlined in the Land Use Activity table, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5 — THE NAGAGAMI SITE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status
Roads		x	No roads will be permitted in this area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	No structural developments or dispositions of Crown land will be permitted in this area.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	There are no harvestable stands in the area.
Urban Development		x	

6. THE MISSINAIBI RIVER

a. Area Description

This area represents three portions of the Missinaibi candidate waterway park which extend into the Hearst District in Devitt, Staunton and Orkney Townships, in Byng Township and in Puskuta and Hayward Townships. The total area of the candidate is 38,046 hectares of which 1,429 hectares are in the Hearst District. The majority of the candidate is in the Kapuskasing District. This river system contributes 22,000 wilderness back country travel opportunities to regional recreation targets. In addition, the Missinaibi River makes a significant contribution to earth science, life science and historical targets.

The existing park reserve was established in two phases in 1970 and 1976. Extensive resource inventory studies were conducted during the summer of 1976 and a provincial waterway evaluation program was conducted in the same year. A document which provided a summary of the most up-to-date information about the river and the government's approach to planning was circulated to the general public, all interested organizations and industrial groups. In 1978 several options and an approach to management were again circulated for extensive public review. This work resulted in the *Missinaibi River Park Reserve Interim Management Guidelines* published and circulated in 1979.

b. Land Use Intent

The Missinaibi River is recommended for park status. The area will be managed under the guidelines established by the *Missinaibi River Park Reserve Interim Management Guidelines* until park status is achieved.

It is further recommended that after park status is achieved most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the land use activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — THE MISSINAIBI RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	n/a
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		This area is recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	Permanent road crossings are not encouraged. A limited number of crossings may however, be permitted if the need can be satisfactorily demonstrated.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue. Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping acitivity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No harvestable stands exist in this area.
Urban Development		x	

7. AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS — NAGAGAMISIS, RED PINE, MARATHON, CASGRAIN AND DEVITT

a. Area Description

This area encompasses 10,407 hectares of the highest quality, road accessible aggregate areas in the Hearst District. Municipal planning controls affect those areas within the Hearst Planning Area. Presently 56 per cent (33) of the District's aggregate pits are located in these areas.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in these areas is to provide for the utilization of aggregate resources. Structural development should not be located on quality aggregate deposits. All pits will be rehabilitated once extraction is completed. Other uses may be permitted after aggregate resources have been removed and extraction areas rehabilitated. Development will not be permitted within 180 metres of Highway 631.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Will be permitted where in conformity with municipal planning controls. Pits will be discouraged within 120 metres of watercourses. Future pits will be encouraged to locate adjacent to existing pits with minimum intrusion into existing forest plantations.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Present uses will continue. Further Crown land facilities will not be provided in this area.
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting is a permitted use in this area. Forest plantations should be discouraged on high quality aggregate deposits as the area may be required for aggregate production prior to the plantation reaching maturity.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed for this area.
Roads	x		Roads should not be located on high quality aggregate deposits.
Rural Residential		x	Structural development should be discouraged until such time as the aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed. Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism		x	No dispositions of Crown land will be made for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	Structural development should be discouraged until such time as the aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed.

8. NAGAGAMISIS UPLANDS

a. Area Description

This area encompasses portions of Arnott, Frost and McEwing Townships. Its boundaries are based roughly on a land feature known as the Arnott Kame Moraine. The areas of specific interest are the deep, mesotrophic to oligotrophic glacial lakes and their shorelines.

Structural development within the area is limited to a Ministry of Natural Resources Junior Ranger Camp on Big Skunk Lake. This area is part of the Pitopiko Crown Management Unit and is allocated for cutting over the next twenty years. Low intensity uses, such as hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing are the major recreational uses within this area.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed for both recreation and resource production such as timber and aggregate. The intent for this area is to implement a multiple use management system to protect and maintain these values. Shorelands of the glacial lakes in this area will have priority for recreational use. Resource production uses, such as forest management, will have priority in backshore areas. Forest management and operating plans will contain guidelines to protect significant recreational values, historical or archaeological sites and fish or wildlife habitats. Development will not be permitted within 180 metres of Highway 631.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — NAGAGAMISIS UPLANDS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Increased use of the significant aggregate deposits in this area is expected and will be encouraged. Extraction operations will be restricted within 120 metres of the lakes in this area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		The disposition of up to 54 cottage lots on McEwing Lake will be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		This area will continue to provide opportunities for extensive recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing. No public facilities such as access points or campgrounds, are presently proposed for this area, but may be permitted.
Forestry	x		Forest mangement will expand in this area over the next twenty years. Modified management techniques will be practiced within 120 metres of lakes to protect identified values.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Increased mineral exploration will be encouraged. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of lakes. This does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights, but is intended to minimize disturbances in shoreline areas.
Provincial Parks		x	No new provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in accordance with the Access Roads Policy.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Stocking of selected cold water lakes will continue.
Tourism		x	No dispositions of Crown land will be made for this purpose.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvest		x	No harvestable stands exist in this area.
Urban Development		x	

9. CONSTANCE LAKE INDIAN RESERVE AND ENGLISH RIVER POST INDIAN RESERVE

a. Area Description

The Constance Lake Indian Reserve (Indian Reserve #92) is located north of Highway 11 on Highway 663. The population of this 3,100 hectare reserve is approximately 600. English River Post (Indian Reserve #66) located on the Kabinakagami River, has an area of 3,078 hectares. There are no permanent inhabitants on this reserve. One sawmill is located on the Constance Lake Reserve and is the major source of employment for its residents.

b. Land Use Intent

Except for administrative responsibilities for some federal statutes, Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the provincial government. Land use decisions are the shared resposibility of the federal government and the elected band councils. The Ministry encourages the management of reserve lands and surrounding Crown lands in a compatible manner.

10. NAGAGAMI LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area located in Hiawatha, Nagagami and Flanders Townships includes Nagagami Lake and a band of shoreline 610 metres in width measured form the high water mark on the lake. The Nagagami Candidate Nature Reserve park is not included in this area.

Structural development consists of four commercial lodges on Nagagami Lake. The area is part of a designated canoe route which supports significant canoeing use. It also receives relatively heavy winter angling pressure. This area is within the QNS Paper Company Management Unit, but at this time, is not scheduled for access or harvesting over next twenty years.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within this area will be commercial tourism with some public recreation opportunities. The intent of this area is to maintain an undisturbed shoreline environment and a high quality warm water sport fishery in support of the recreational needs of the existing commercial facilities on the lakes.

The control of road locations and their use in this area will be used to maintain acceptable levels of angling pressure. Forest management and operating plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreational values, historical or archaeological sites and fish and wildlife habitats.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — NAGAGAMI LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		No quarry permits will be issued within 120 metres of Nagagami Lake or other waterbodies in the area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be permitted.
Commercial Fishing	x		Nagagami Lake has the potential of producing a commercial fish harvest of up to 17,200 kilograms of coarse fish per year. Commercial fishing for these nongame species may be permitted under strict controls where it will enhance the warm water sport fishery.
Cottaging		x	The disposition of Crown land for either remote or subdivision cottaging will not be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No public facilities such as access points or campgrounds will be permitted in this area.
Forestry	x		Modified harvest techniques will be used to protect the recreational environment and significant fish and wildlife habitats.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on all unpatented mining claims within 120 metres of waterbodies in this area. This does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No new provincial parks are proposed for this area.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in accordance with the Access Roads Policy.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		No new development or expansion of existing facilities that would increase pressure on fish and wildlife resources will be permitted in this area.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be make to expand fur harvests to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No harvestable stands exist in the area.
Urban Development		x	

11. KABINAKAGAMI LAKE AREA

A. Area Description

This area encompasses the waters Cameron, Kabinakagami, Kabinakagamisis, Tony, Ermine and Crescent Lakes, portions of the Oba and Kabinakagami Rivers and those creeks, streams or waterbodies that would provide direct boat access to Kabinakagami Lake. Of specific concern, are the lands within 610 metres of these waterbodies. Structural development within the area includes 6 commercial lodges, 4 commercial outpost camps, 5 cottages on Crown land and approximately another 10 on private land.

There is presently no direct road access to this area. All of the tourism facilities are based on "fly-in" operations. Proposed timber harvesting in patented Derry Township and portions of the QNS Paper Company Limited Management Unit have the potential of creating direct road access to the lakes in this area.

One of the two former producing mine sites in the district is located on Kabinakagami Lake. The area's moderately high mineral potential has attracted increasing levels of mineral exploration activity in recent years.

Access for the development and use of the timber and mineral resources of this area could result in increased angling pressure on the presently fully utilized sport fishery. Reduced quality of the sport fishery would have serious negative effects on the high value, high revenue commercial tourism establishments in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within this area will be commercial tourism and low intensity public recreation. The intent of this area is to maintain the quality of the sport fishery at present levels in support of the existing commercial tourism establishments.

The control of road locations and use in this area will be used to maintain acceptable levels of angling pressure. Modified forest management will be used in shoreline areas to protect the recreational environment and significant fish and wildlife habitats. Examples of these fish and wildlife sites include walleye spawning sites on the Oba and Kabinakagami Rivers as well as osprey and bald eagle nesting sites on Kabinakagami Lake.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — KABINAKAGAMI LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will not be permitted within 120 metres of the waterbodies in this area. Outside these shoreline areas, quarry permits will contain guidelines to protect recreational and wildlife values.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish harvesting will be permitted.
Commercial Fishing	x		There is an estimated potential for a commercial harvest of up to 79,000 kilograms of coarse fish from this area annually. Commercial licences based on the harvest of these non-sport fish may be considered on Cameron, Kabinakagami and Kabinakagamisis Lakes.
Cottaging		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Increases in Crown land recreation will not be encouraged. Boat, portage and "fly-in" access will continue. Road access will be managed to maintain the present level of public recreational use. No public facilities or access points are proposed in this area.
Forestry	x		Forest management on both Crown and patented land will increase in this area over the next twenty years. Guidelines for the location and use of forest access roads will be implemented to protect commercial tourism values and to limit pressure on fish and wildlife resources. Modified harvest techniques will be practiced in this area to protect the recreational environment and to maintain significant fish and wildlife habitats.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will continue in this area with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights within 120 metres of the high water mark of lakes. This will not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed for this area.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in accordance with the Access Roads Policy, particularly in the vicinity of Kabinakagami, Kabinakagamisis, Tony, Ermine and Crescent Lakes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		The existing level of tourism development will continue. No new lodge or outpost development will be permitted on Crown land or recommended on private land. Kabinakagami, Kabinakagamisis, Tony, Ermine, Crescent and Cameron Lakes are identified tourism lakes in this area.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Present activity will continue with efforts being made to expand harvests to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting operations will be permitted in this area.
Urban Development		x	

12. HEARST CHAIN OF LAKES

a. Area Description

This area includes the waters of the Lac Ste. Therese, Hanlan, Wolverine and Pivabiska Lakes and shoreline areas 120 metres in width measured from the normal high water mark of these waterbodies. There are approximately 140 cottages within this area. There are also a number of permanent residences on Lac Ste. Therese and on Pivabiska Lake. This area's close proximity to the Town of Hearst makes it a popular and important source of public recreation opportunities, with activities such as angling, swimming, boating and water skiing taking place.

b. Land Use Intent

Cottaging and public recreation will continue to be the major uses within this area. The intent of this area is to provide a suitable recreational environment for cottaging, boating, fishing and other recreational opportunities.

The 120 metre shoreline areas around the lakes in this chain will continue to be managed primarily for recreation. Additional cottaging development will only be permittted as prescribed in the approved lake development plans governing these areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12 — HEARST CHAIN OF LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Pits and quarries will not be permitted within the 120 metre shoreline areas.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		A potential commercial harvest of 4,600 kilograms of coarse fish has been estimated for this area. Applications will be reviewed on a case by case basis.
Cottaging	x		Development of up to 37 additional Crown lots is proposed in approved lake development plans for Hanlan, Wolverine and Pivabiska Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing levels of activity are expected to continue in this area. No new public facilities or access is proposed.
Forestry	x		Present levels of forestry activity are expected to continue. Modified harvesting may be permitted within portions of this area. No harvesting will be permitted in shoreline areas designated as open space in the Hearst Official Plan.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed for this area.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	The Crown will not construct or maintain additional roads in this area. Public access will continue to be from Veilleux's Landing on Pivabiska Lake.
Rural Residential		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Service oriented facilities such as marinas or stores as well as camp grounds may be permitted in this area.
Trapping	x		Harvest levels will be encouraged to expand to established quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	There are no harvestable stands in this area.
Urban Development		x	

13. OBAKAMIGA — BAYFIELD LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located in the southwest part of the Hearst District and occupies portions of Drew, Cholette, Foch, Lessard, Chelsea and Bayfield Townships. The areas of major interest are Granitehill, Obakamiga, Shekak, McCoy, White Owl and Bayfield Lakes and the shoreline areas of these waterbodies. Structural development within the area includes three commercial lodges and six commercial outpost camps. Much of this area is allocated for cutting by the QNS Paper Company Limited in the next twenty years. The access networks created for forest management are a major source of conflict with tourism interests in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within this area will be commercial tourism with some public recreation opportunities. The intent of this area is to facilitate the maintenance of a high quality warm water sport fishery, in support of the present commercial tourism establishments in the area.

The control of road locations and use will be used to maintain acceptable levels of angling pressure. Forest management and operating plans will contain guidelines to protect recreation values, historical and archaeological sites and significant fisheries and wildlife habitats such as the heron rookery on White Owl Lake and bald eagle nests on Obakamiga and Bayfield Lakes.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13 — OBAKAMIGA AND BAYFIELD LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be located at least 120 metres from any watercourse in this area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will continue to be permitted. New applications for bait fish licences will be considered on a case by case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		There is an estimated potential for a commercial harvest of up to 27,200 kilograms of coarse fish annually in this area. Applications will be reviewed on a case by case basis.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Road access will be managed to maintain low density recreational use. No public facilities or access points are proposed within this area.
Forestry	x		Forest management will expand in this area over the next twenty years. Modified harvesting techniques will be practiced within 120 metres of the designated waterbodies in the area. Specific guidelines to minimize disruption of established tourism businesses will be developed. These guidelines will be in accordance with the Access Roads Policy and may include the timing of harvesting operations.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims the Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of the identified tourism lakes in this area. This does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed in this area.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in accordance with the Access Roads Policy particularly in the vicinity of Granitehill, Obakamiga, Shekak, McCoy, White Owl and Bayfield Lakes. A key objective of road access will be to maintain low density recreational use.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The existing level of angling use is expected to continue. Any development that would encourage or result in increased angling use will not be permitted.
Tourism	x		The existing level of commercial tourism use will continue. The establishment of new lodge or outpost facilities will not be permitted. Granitehill, Obakamiga, Shekak, McCoy, White Owl and Bayfield Lakes are identified as tourism lakes in this area.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be make to expand harvests to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No harvestable stands exist in this area.
Urban Development		x	

14. GOURLAY LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the 1,000 hectares of surface area of Gourlay Lake in Gourlay Township and a band of shoreline 610 metres in width, measured from the high water mark of the lake. Structural development within the area consists of three commercial outpost camps with an estimated annual use of 1,200 user days per year. The area is part of the Abitibi-Price Inc. Management Unit and is allocated for cutting over the next twenty years. Harvesting operations are now approaching to within approximately 1,000 metres of the lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within this area will be commercial tourism. Public recreation on Crown land will also be permitted although no direct access or public facilities will be provided to the lake. The intent of this area is to facilitate the maintenance of a high quality warm water sport fishery in support of the commercial tourism industry presently established on the lake.

The control of road locations and use will be used to restrict access in order to prevent increased angling pressure. Modified forest management will be used in shoreline areas to protect significant fish and wildlife habitats and recreational values.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 — GOURLAY LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Pits and quarries will be located at least 120 metres from any watercourse in this area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fishing will be permitted.
Commercial Fishing	x		Gourlay Lake has the potential of producing an estimated 4,300 kilograms of commercial coarse fish species annually. Applications will be reviewed on a case by case basis.
Cottaging		x	No Crown cottage development either subdivision or remote will be permitted within this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No facilities such as access points or campgrounds are proposed for this area.
Forestry	x		Forest management will expand in this area over the next twenty years. Modified harvesting techniques will be practiced within 120 metres of Gourlay Lake. Specific guidelines to minimize disruption of established tourism businesses in the area will be developed. The guidelines will be in accordance with the Access Roads Policy and may include the timing of harvesting operations.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of Gourlay Lake. This will not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed in this area.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in accordance with the Access Roads Policy. A key objective of managing these roads is to maintain low intensity recreational use in the area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Any development that would encourage or result in increased angling use in the area will not be permitted.
Tourism	x		The establishment of new lodge or outpost camps will not be permitted.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to expand harvests to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No harvestable stands exist in this area.
Urban Development		x	

15. RESOURCE UTILIZATION AREA

a. Area Description

This area comprises the major portion of the Hearst Administrative District and includes 88 whole or part townships as well as the unsurveyed territory to the north boundary of the District. Areas of patented land presently dedicated to resource production are included in this area. Within this area, most of the Ministry of Natural Resources programs are presently ongoing and will continue. This includes normal programs of forest management on both Crown and company management units, the disposition of Crown land for cottaging and commercial tourism facilities, the management of fish and wildlife resources and exploration and development of mineral resources including aggregates. A great percentage of Crown land recreation in the District also takes place within this area. Development in the area includes utilities such as gas pipelines, power transmission lines and a number of solid waste disposal sites. Other structural development includes over 100 cottages both subdivision and remote as well as commercial outpost camps on 14 lakes. The Ministry of Natural Resources maintains a silvicultural camp in Minnipuka Township. There are also logging camps operated by private companies in Lessard, Gourlay and Alderson Townships and portable garage facilities associated with most major timber licences in this area.

Forest access roads are expanding in this area with the major roads being built to access areas in Cholette, Drew, Ermine, Derry, Roche and Minnipuka Townships which are allocated for cutting over the next twenty years.

The greatest potential for conflict within this area is the expansion of access networks required for resource extraction programs and their impact on remote recreational activities.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent in this area is to promote and encourage the use of Crown land for the extraction and use of its natural resources. The primary uses will be forestry, mineral exploration and extraction and aggregate extraction. It is also intended that this area continue to provide an environment where other resource uses, such as public recreation, hunting, fishing, camping, cottaging and commercial tourism can take place with a minimum of conflict. The renewable resources of this area will continue to be managed on a sustained yield basis.

The control of road locations and their use will be managed to maintain acceptable levels of angling, hunting and other recreational uses and to minimize conflicts between various resource users. Forest management and operating plans will contain guidelines to protect recreational values, historical or archaeological sites and significant fisheries or wildlife values. Development will not be permitted within 180 metres of Highway 631.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — RESOURCE UTILIZATION AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The extraction of mineral aggregates is a permitted use in this area subject to municipal planning controls where in effect. Conditions in licences or quarry permits will provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the recreational environment, fish and wildlife habitats and tourism values. Extraction operations will be restricted in shoreline areas.
Agriculture	x		Agricultural use within this area will be permitted to facilitate the expansion or consolidation of established adjacent farm units. No other dispositions of Crown land will be permitted for agricultural purposes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Bait Fishing	x		Applications for new licences will be considered on a case by case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		There is a total potential commercial coarse fish harvest of 21,800 kilograms per year on the following nine lakes on this area, Shannon, Nassau, East Mattawiskwia, Constance, Mawgi, South Mawgi, Lascelles, Eureka and Larkin Lakes. Applications will be considered on a case by case basis.
Cottaging	x		Twenty-four of the lakes identified as being critical to the supply of shoreline cottaging sites in the Hearst District are located in this area. It is estimated that these 24 lakes represent a total cottaging potential of approximately 400 lots. Crown shoreline cottage development of up to this 400 lot potential will be developed in response to public demand in this area. Shoreline cottaging either subdivision or remote will be permitted subject to the terms and conditions of an approved lake development plan. Cottaging is a permitted use on Stoddart, Banks, St. Joseph, Corner, Lake #5 in Bayfield Township, Little Chelsea, Haken, Lake #8 in Chelsea Township, West Government, Stray, Ritchie, Bell, Abram, Lake #31 in Kohler Township, Eureka, Armitage, Banana, Fox, Garnett, Lake #16 in Frost Township, Kohler, Valentine, Shannon and Wicksteed Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The level of recreational activity will increase within this area. Although no new access facilities are proposed at this time, the creation of Crown access points on recreational waterbodies may be permitted as the demand warrants.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will expand in this area. Forest management and operating plans will provide for the maintenance of important recreational environments, tourism values and fish and wildlife habitats. These significant areas will be designated as modified management areas where special forestry and silvicultural techniques will be applied. These areas are most generally associated with the shoreline areas of waterbodies but may also include inland features such as moose concentrations or wintering areas.
Hunting	x		Hunting is permitted in this area except in that portion in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged in this area with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres from the high water mark on selected waterbodies.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed in this area.
Roads	x		Road systems to facilitate resource production and recreational use in this area will expand. Roads will be managed in accordance with the Access Roads Policy, particularly in the vicinity of identified tourism lakes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		The identified tourism lakes located in this area are Breckenridge, Upper Pichogen, Puskuta, Little Goat, Goat, Buffalo Island, Larkin, Lascelles, Fraser, Ahmabel, Linbarr and Lessard.
Trapping	x		Trapping activity will be encouraged to expand to quota levels except in that portion of the area in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting programs will be encouraged on Mattawishkwia Lake and the Valentine River.
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders of the *Planning Act;*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g., road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various provincial acts, e.g., — the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities;
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g., forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In

such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent,the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with the Ministry of Natural Resources' policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Hearst District Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, for example another government agency, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act* (RSO 1980). Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This section outlines the opportunities the Ministry provided for the public to comment during the preparation of this document. The amount of response is also provided. Copies of all documentation received as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments are available for viewing at the District office or at the Ministry's public reading room at main office.

TABLE A-1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS (as of Nov. 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background	April 15,1982	Hearst	14
Background	April 20, 1982	Hornepayne	12
Options	June 10, 1982	Hearst	49
Options	June 11, 1982	Hornepayne	13
Options	November 19, 1982	Timmins	150

TABLE A-2 ADDITIONAL MEETINGS ATTENDED (as of Nov. 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Group
Options	September 13, 1982	Hearst Planning Board

TABLE A-3 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED (as of Nov. 1, 1982)

Phase		Number of Documents
Background	— English	400
	— French	100
Options	— English	413
	— French	27

TABLE A-4 TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED (OPTION DOCUMENT) (as of Nov. 1, 1982)

Type	Responses Received
Briefs	0
Letters	18
Meeting Minutes	1
Comment Sheets	22
Memo's of Conversations	24
TOTAL	65

TABLE A-5 INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN HEARST DISTRICT (OPTIONS DOCUMENT) (as of Nov. 1, 1982)

Representative Categories	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0
Advisory Committees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	3	4	0	0	7
Commercial Fishing Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Authorities	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	0	0	9	0	9
Forest Industry	8	3	0	0	11
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	0	6	3	0	9
Individual Residents	13	0	0	0	13
Mining Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	3	0	0	0	3
Native Organizations/Groups	0	0	0	0	0
Tourist Industry	4	3	1	3	11
Trapping Industry	1	0	0	0	1
Other (non-aligned Groups)	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	33	16	13	3	65

B: the rationale for designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

1. the small number of lakes containing lake trout in Ontario and the world (less than one per cent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout);
2. the biological limitation of the species;
3. the vulnerability to exploitation;
4. the severity and low productivity of its habitat; and
5. its inability to adapt to and cope wi*h a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The four lake trout lakes in the Hearst District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. The Hearst District has no Type A lake trout lakes. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On these Type B1 lakes, the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. The one Type B2 lake has some private shoreline development and will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion, etc. Hearst has no Type C lakes.

The lake trout lakes and their classification in Hearst District are as follows:

A1	A2	B1	B2	C
Nil	Nil	Corine Redpine Big Skunk	Arnott	Nil

C: rationale for identification of tourism lakes

This document identifies a number of lakes that the Ministry wishes to remain roadless in order to contribute to the Ministry's tourism objective.

The purpose of this identification is generally to provide the required resource base (usually fishing) in support of a commercial tourist operation. The lake must not have current road access and the fisheries potential must be able to support the commercial operation on a sustained yield basis.

There are currently 44 remote tourism establishements on 27 lakes and rivers in this District. Twenty-seven of these waterbodies have been identified in the *Land Use Guidelines* as areas where the Ministry wishes to primarily promote a tourism objective. The Road Access and Modified Management Area policies contained in Section II-B4 of this document will specifically apply to these waterbodies.

Areas 1, 2, 3 and 12 also identify potential for other forms of tourism development, i.e. lodges, marinas, etc.

D: forest management agreements

The Minstry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once *Land Use Guidelines* are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which were negotiated during 1982, prior to the completion of the *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It then formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data was then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company undertook any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Back-Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and which is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of porvincial interest have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, racoon, wolf and lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location presents, a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and reserarch purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
the right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accmmodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristics plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

String Bog

River

IR 9

Pitukupi

String Bog

Mammamattawa
(Abandoned)

Ridge

Little Ash River

Nemasa R

RIVER

Loon

KABINAKAGAMI RIVER

Squirrel

15

CHUAN RIVER

River

Rowlandson Cr

Fox

Pisikamiwi

Pitopika R

Feagan L

BURRELL

Cr

Burrell Cr

ROWLANDSON

Limestone Rapids

RIVER

River

Widgeon L

Gull L

Three Portages Rapids

West River

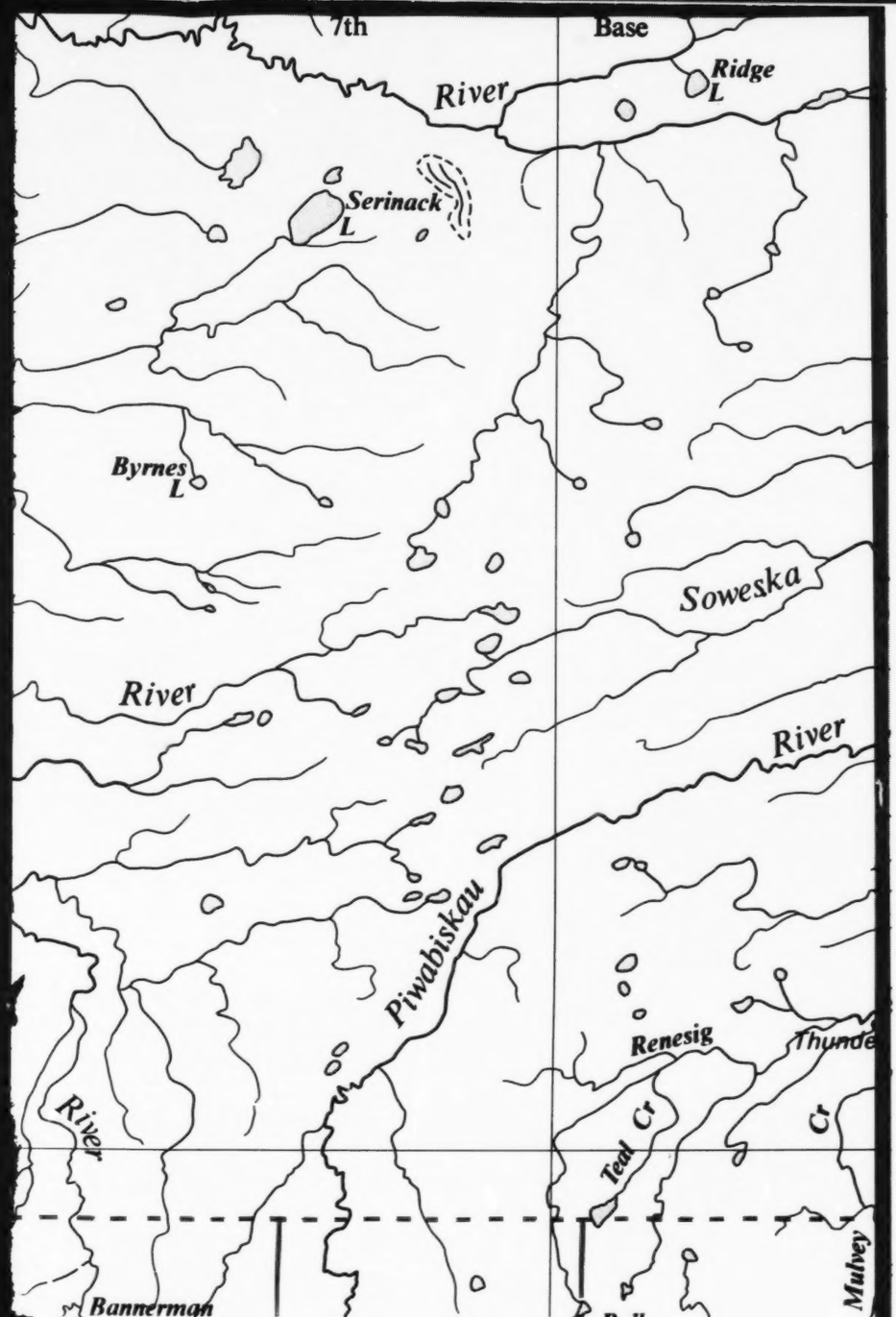
Savoff

207m

Otasawian

Rogers Cr

River



DISTRICT DE HEARST DISTRICT

N

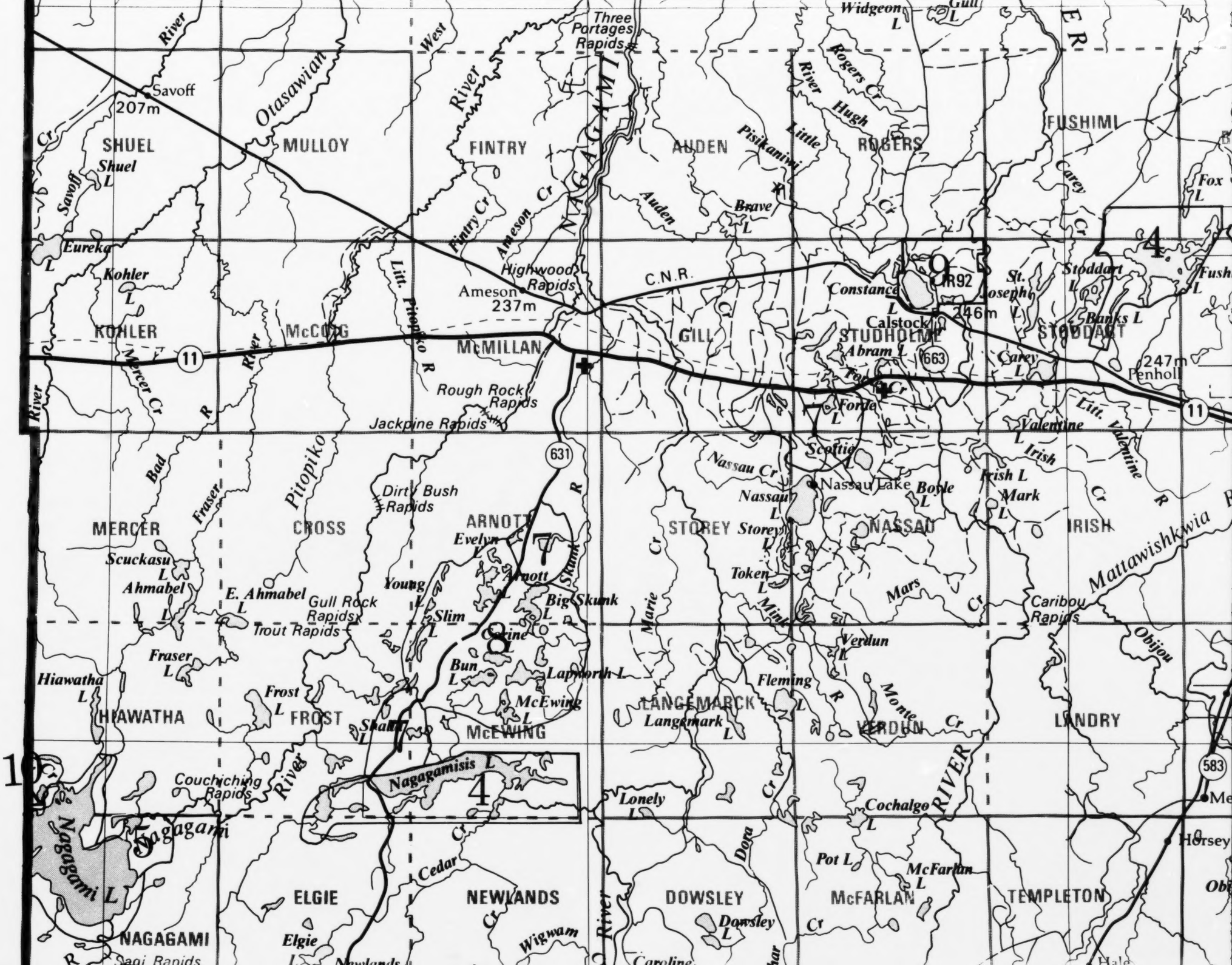
Miles 10 0 10
Milles

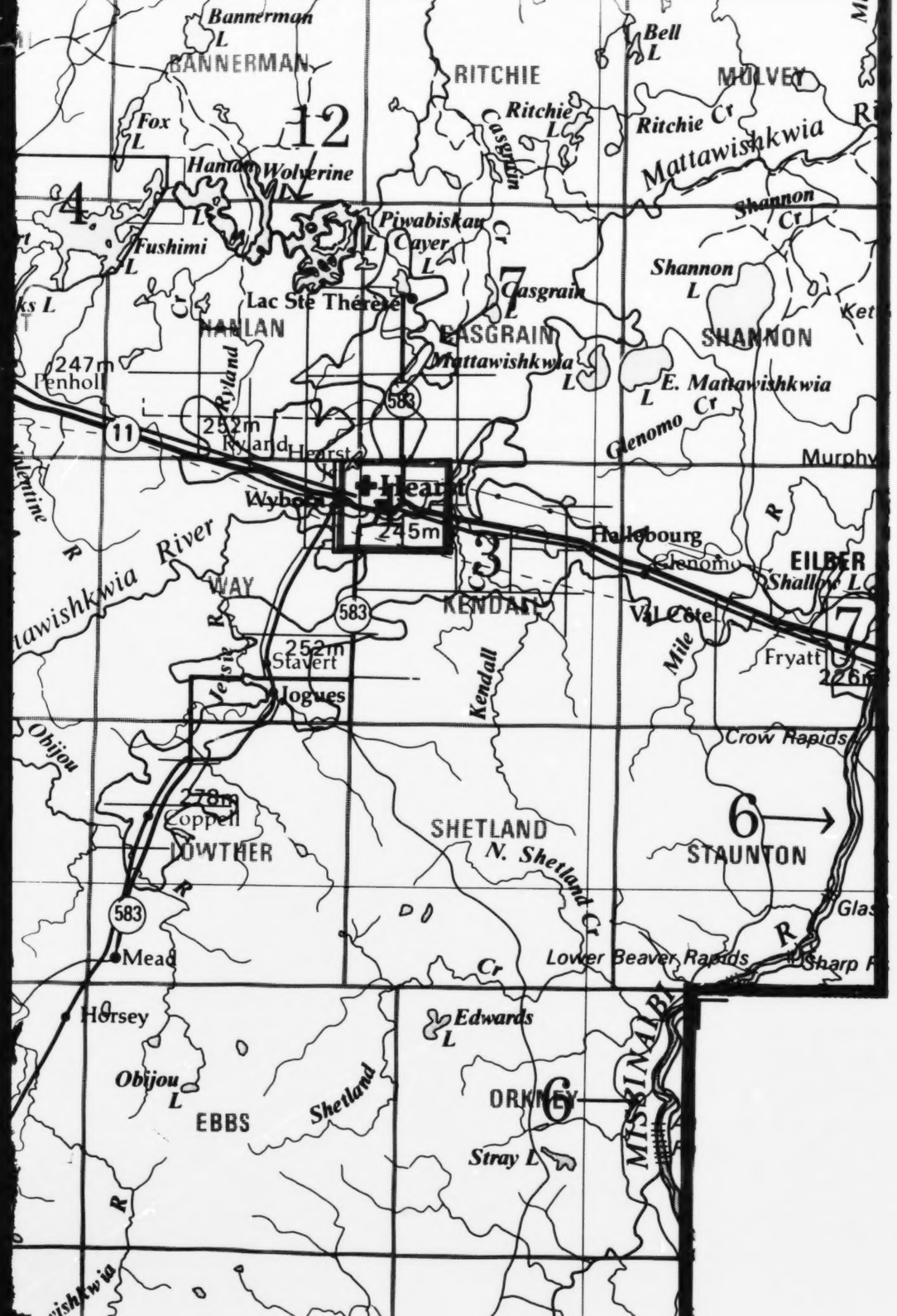
Kilometres 10 0 10

map/carte 3

Area Designation
Désignation des zones

april/avril 1983


Savoff
207m
SHUEL
MULLOY
FINTRY
AUDEN
ROGERS
FUSHIMI
Shuel L
Eureka L
Kohler L
Ameson
237m
Highwood Rapids
Three Portages Rapids
Widgeon L
Rogers Cr
Hugh R
Pisikaniwi R
Little
Brave L
Auden
Fintry Cr
Ameson Cr
NAGAGAMI
Carey Cr
Fox L
C.N.R.
Constance L
Calstock
246m
St. Joseph L
Stoddart L
Banks L
STODDART
STUDHOLME
Abram L
663
Penholl
247m
11
KOHLER
McCOOG
McMILLAN
GILL
Mercer Cr
Litt. Pitopiko R
Rough Rock Rapids
Jackpine Rapids
Forte L
Scottie L
Valentine L
Litt. Valentine R
Irish L
Mark L
Nassau Lake
Boyle L
Nassau L
Storey L
Token L
Mars Cr
Caribou Rapids
Mattawishkwia R
Obijou
631
Dirt Bush Rapids
MERCER
CROSS
ARNOTT
STOREY
NASSAU
IRISH
Scuckasu L
Ahmabel L
E. Ahmabel L
Gull Rock Rapids
Trout Rapids
Young L
Evelyn L
Arnott L
Slim L
Big Skunk L
Marie Cr
Verdun L
Fraser L
Hiawatha L
Bun L
Lapworth L
Frost L
McEwing L
HIAWATHA
FROST
McEWING
LANGEMARCK
VERDUN
LANDRY
Langemark L
Fleming L
Monet Cr
Nagagamisis L
Couchiching Rapids
Nagagami River
Nagagami L
Lonely L
Cochalgo L
RIVER
583
Cedar Cr
ELGIE
NEWLANDS
DOWSLEY
McFARLAN
TEMPLETON
Dowsley L
Pot L
McFarlan L
Wigwam R
Elgie L
Newlands L
NAGAGAMI
Jagi Rapids
Horsey
10
9
8
7
4

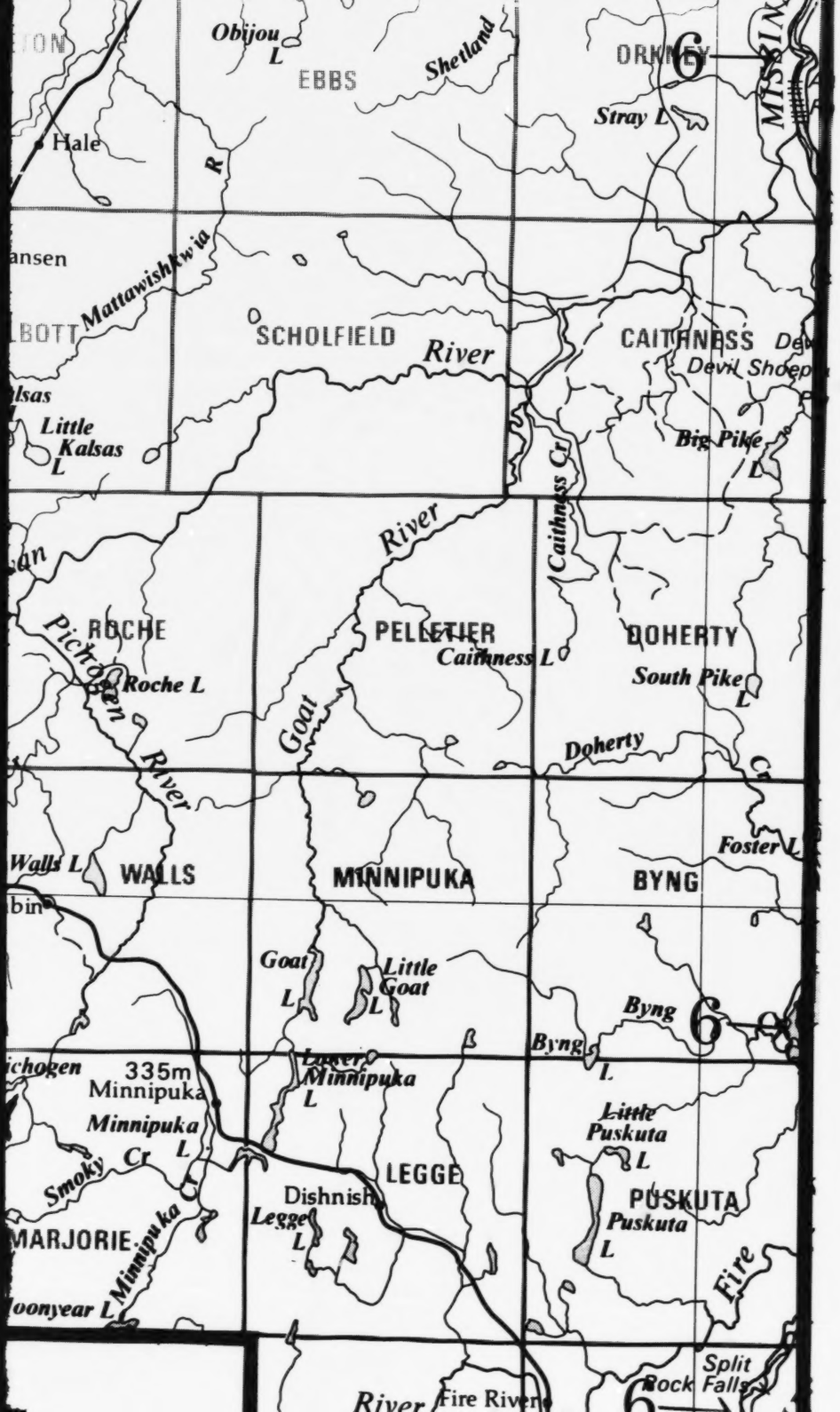


LEGEND/LÉGENDE

2 area reference number
numéro de référence régional

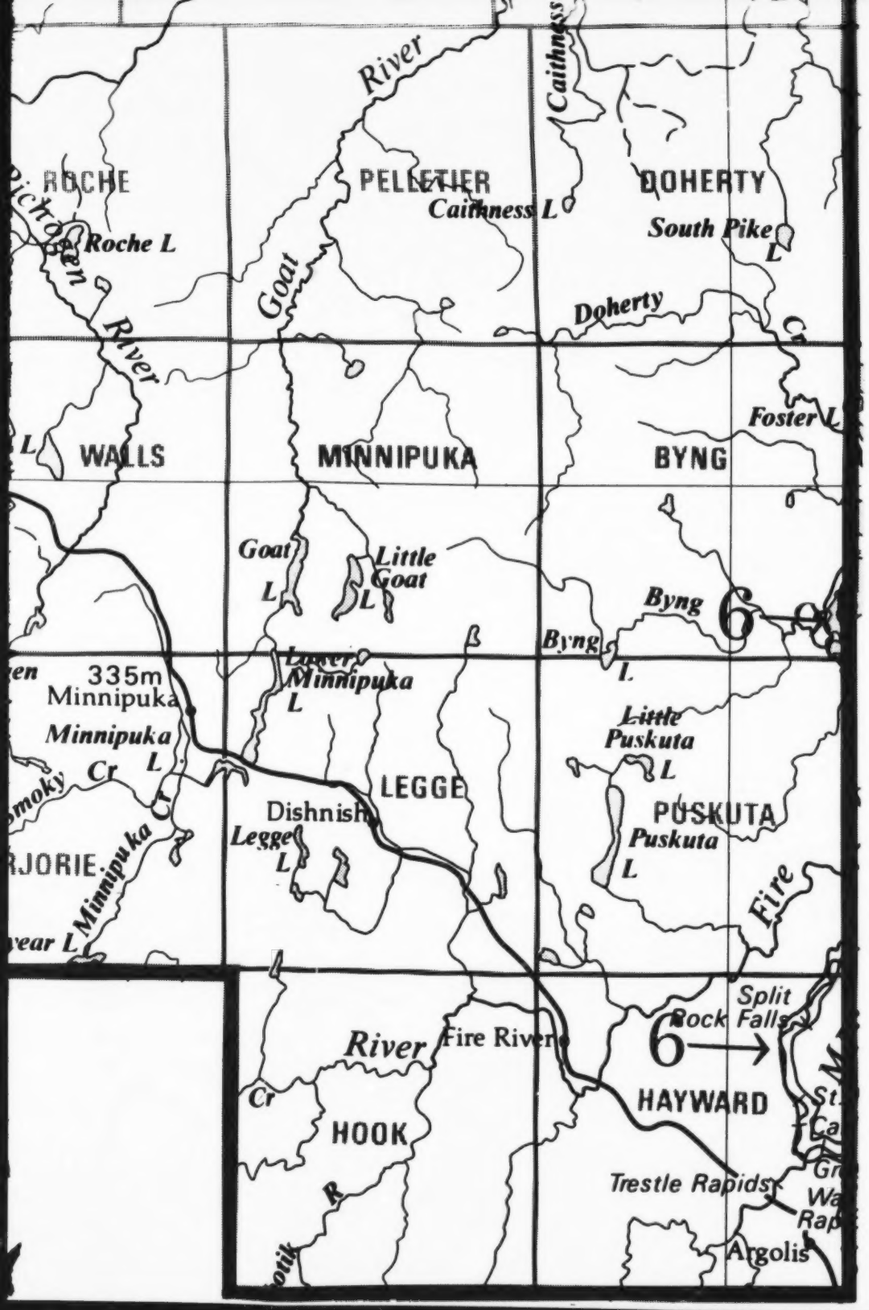
area boundary
limite régionale

Nagagami L
Nagagami R
Nagagami
Couchiching Rapids
Cedar Cr
ELGIE
NEWLANDS
DOWSLEY
McFARLAN
TEMPLETON
Lonely L
Cochalgo L
Pot L
McFarlan L
Dora Cr
Dowsley L
Cr
Horsey
NAGAGAMI
Sagi Rapids
Hilltop Rapids
Elbow Rapids
Elgie L
Newlands L
Wigwam Cr
Norton
River
Caroline L
Bruce L
Kawkhar
17
Hale
Thyerck L
Irene L
Tondern
340m
Wicksteed L
Lennon L
Cree Cr
Norton L
Adik L
Lone Cabin L
Loop Rapids
Lennon
330m
WICKSTEED
Hans L
Haig L
Nord L
FOCH
Linbarr L
Weir Rapids
LESSARD
Lessard L
Vison L
631
HAIG
FARQUHAR
Hansen
Wigwam L
Mawgi L
ALDERSON
TALBOTT
Mattawishkwia R
Banana L
Jackfish L
Hornepayne
328m
Cree L
Gretchel L
Shekak L
Macduff Cr
South Mawgi L
Kalsas L
Little Kalsas L
Armitage L
Government L
Cree
318m
Penhurst
317m
Kamp L
Miriam L
Shekak
Decker
302m
Mountain L
Macduff
Patrick L
Norris
Norris L
Obakamiga R
Buffalo Island
Little
CHELSEA
LARKIN
Lascelles L
Woolrich L
C.N.R.
FRANZ
Albany Forks
338m
Mattawishkwan R
Pichogen R
ROCHE
Roche L
DREW
Lake
18
CHOLETTE
Granitehill L
Chelsea L
McCoy L
Cholette L
Shekak L
Larkin L
Haken L
West Larkin L
LASCELLES
WOOLRICH
Edison L
326m
Oba
Kabinakagamisis Lake
Derry B
Derry L
Cameron L
Oba River
Watt L
Swanson Cr
Walls L
WALLS
Bayfield L
South Bayfield L
Shamrock Cr
Beaton R
Beaton W.
Beaton
BAYFIELD
BEATON
LIPTON
HAWKINS
Langdon
334m
Neswabin
Bullmoose L
Hawkins L
Lipton L
KABINAKAGAMI L
Strickland R
Boot B
11
316m
Akron Lks
Pichogen L
335m
Minnipuka
Minnipuka L
Breckenridge L
Gourlay L
14
Beaton L
BRECKENRIDGE
GOURLAY
LIZAR LAKE
Ermine L
ERMINE
IRVING
Upper Pichogen L
Smoky Cr
MARJORIE
Coat
Dana
338m
Obakamiga L
Obakamiga R


Obijou L
EBBS
Shetland
ORMSBY
6
Stray L
Hale
R
Mattawishkwia
SCHOLFIELD
River
CAITHNESS
Devil Sheep
Little Kalsas L
Big Pike L
Caithness Cr
River
Pichogen River
ROCHE
Roche L
PELLETIER
Caithness L
DOHERTY
South Pike L
Doherty
Goat
Walls L
WALLS
MINNIPUKA
BYNG
Foster L
Goat L
Little Goat L
Byng
6
Byng L
335m
Minnipuka
Minnipuka L
Minnipuka Cr
Smoky
Dishnish
LEGGE
Legge L
Little Puskuta L
PUSKUTA
Puskuta L
MARJORIE
Minnipuka
Fire
Split Rock Falls
River
Fire River
6

Granitehill L
Chelsea L
McCoy L
Haken L
LASCELLES
WOODLRICH
338m
Edison L
Roche L
Cholette L
Shekak L
West Larkin L
Kabinakagamisis Lake
326m
Oba
Bayfield
South Bayfield L
Shamrock Cr
Derry L
Cameron L
Oba River
Watt L
Swanson Cr
Walls L
WALLS
Neswabin
LIPTON
BAYFIELD
Beaton R
Beaton W
BEATON
HAWKINS
Langdon
334m
DERRY
Bullmoose L
Hawkins L
Lipton L
KABINAKAGAMI
Strickland R
Breckenridge L
Boot B
11
316m
Akron Lks
Pichogen L
335m
Minnipuka
Minnipuka L
14
Gourlay L
GOURLAY
Beaton L
BRECKENRIDGE
LIZAR LAKE
Ermine L
ERMINE
IRVING
Upper Pichogen L
Smoky Cr
MARJORIE
Dana
338m
Coat
Jumper Falls
Gagegemha L
Nameigos R
Chipmunk Falls
Evelyn L
Moonyear L
Minnipuka Cr

Ontario
Ministry of
Natural
Resources


River
Caithness
ROCHE
PELLETIER
DOHERTY
Caithness L
Roche L
South Pike L
Goat
Doherty
River
Foster L
WALLS
MINNIPUKA
BYNG
Goat L
Little Goat L
Byng
6
Byng L
335m
Minnipuka
Lower Minnipuka L
Minnipuka
Little Puskuta L
Minnipuka Cr L
LEGGE
PUSKUTA
Dishnish
Legge L
Puskuta L
Minnipuka
Fire
Split Rock Falls
River
Fire River
6
HAYWARD
Cr
HOOK
Trestle Rapids
Argolis